

## NOTICES.

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## The Lien Law.

A correspondent of the Columbia Register writing from Ridgeway, expresses the hope that the Register will advocate the repeal of the lien law, and says "nearly every eye we are now suffering from in our agricultural, commercial and financial affairs can be traced to its baneful influence." This law was enacted in 1866 as a temporary relief from the loss of our banks and personal property by the war. It was designed to give a credit until a crop could be made, and no one anticipated its longer continuance, much less the oppressions which have since proceeded from its operation. The enactment of the homestead, in destroying credit still farther, caused its continuance in force, and now for fifteen years it has operated to impoverish the farmer and demoralize labor. It has been several times repealed and re-enacted, on the ground that it is the only basis of credit available to a large majority of our people. We are told the people are too poor to live without it, but when can we hope to grow richer under its operation? Where one farmer has made money under liens nineteen have failed, and from the drought of the present year and the large number of reported liens in many counties, next fall will find the farming community little better off than at the close of 1867. A heavy debt will take their crops and leave them to start over or behind with the world.

We have opposed the law for ten years and have always been satisfied there would be no actual prosperity while it continued in force. Experience has so far borne out our opinion, but we have little hope of its repeal. We have believed both it and the homestead law worked harm, and that every one would prosper sooner without than with their protection. The homestead law destroys credit and the lien law gives a credit based on a security so precarious that large profits are demanded for the risk. To the honest and diligent this is a drawback. The homestead is a merciful provision which often secures to the improvident a roof to protect them, but these are few compared with the great bulk who labor hard and who with unimpaired credit would prosper, but are kept down by high prices. It seems to us that both laws injure the very class they are designed to benefit. Without either every man would have credit as before the war, would trade cautiously and to an extent he could reasonably hope to pay, and at the end of the year would pay. Such was the case before the war. The poor were not oppressed, made better crops and were rarely sued. As the homestead is a fixture, let the lien law be repealed and let men seek credit on their integrity and promptness in paying. This is the best of credit and often is preferred to that of men legally responsible but slow to pay.

The main objections to the lien law are the following: It breeds extravagance. Men trade with a recklessness as to quantity and prices, which is ruinous. The best calculations are surprised at the amount of their accounts when the little items of a year are summed up, much more with those who give them at larger profits. Not only do they pay more for articles, but they buy more and too often many things they do not need. All admit this and even men from whom no lien is asked will buy on credit much more than if purchase day and pay day stood together. Its tendency is also to breed idleness and thriftlessness. Where men can get supplies on a future crop they not only feel less dependent for a living on diligence, but in cases of severe drought, when the crop promises to be too small to meet the obligations incurred in its production, they lose interest and spirit in their labor. In counties this year where the crop has been cut off one half to three fourths, and it appears impossible to meet their liens, who could feel like laboring for no reward? In such cases many are apt to pull up stakes and leave both country and debts behind.

Perhaps the greatest of all objections to the lien law is the demoralization of labor, often referred to by us. Under its operation men without capital or farm implements undertake with their families to make a crop, often on poor land. Failure is the probable and necessary consequence; the yield being rarely sufficient to pay the scanty advances made to them. In the employment of our limited supply of labor in this way the production and wealth of the State is decreased. Apart from the lien law this labor would seek wages or leases on good land, where tools, stock and wholesome provisions would be supplied to them. The consequences would be they could annually improve their condition and add to the wealth of the State.

The repeal of the lien law would also have the effect of directing our farmers to the importance of growing their wheat, corn and bacon at home as far as possible. Finding they could no longer run to the store and get these articles at will, they would strive to make them at home. The cotton crop would then stand as a surplus to pay taxes, buy groceries and other necessities. We know our uplands will bring but little corn, and that generally they should be planted in cotton, but they will grow wheat and oats and more of these should be sowed to bridge over the corn deficiency. Another way the corn crop could be increased is by tending our lowlands in corn after a better style than now. We all know the corn crop is neglected even on lowlands for the cotton, not only planted late, but being badly cultivated and seldom fertilized. Our lowland is with the same fertilization and tillage as are given to cotton would double their present yield and the repeal of the lien law would tend to produce this effect.

## "To Fight the Moonshiners."

On hearing of the killing of Mr. Brayton, Commissioner Raum, under date of July 22d, 1881, issued a circular letter to Collector E. M. Brayton, of Columbia, which the New South publishes under the above caption. In that letter he says: "You are authorized to employ eight special deputies for the purpose of thoroughly polling counties where illicit distilling has heretofore prevailed, four of them to operate from Pickens Court House or Wallhalla and the other four from Greenville or Spartanburg, as you think best. You will please forward estimates for the salaries and travelling expenses of these officers for six months from August 1st. I desire that you shall select men of good standing, of good habits and of unquestionable courage and discretion for the performance of this service."

While we have no objection to this order, if carried out properly by men of good habits and discretion, still the order does a wrong to our people in its implication that they are resisting or disposed to resist officers of the law. Is there a single illicit distillery in our county? If so, has any effort been made to arrest the party? We have heard of none and for fifteen years no blood has been spilled in Oconee in the enforcement of the revenue laws. There is a general good feeling on the part of the officers and our people and to a large extent our citizens are ready to aid in suppressing any illegal making or traffic in liquor. For this reason violations of the liquor law are rare among us. Is it likely an armed patrol parading our county will produce a better feeling than the one that exists? Is it not possible, if not probable, that some unfortunate act of this armed patrol, or of an indiscreet member of it, might create confusion where order exists? We trust in the revenue officers here who know our citizens, to prevent this and quietly co-operate with our people in the suppression of all liquor violations. This paper and the large bulk of our people desire to see the illicit liquor traffic utterly suppressed and have used every moral force to this end. So far the revenue force have generally co-operated and we have had and are likely to have no trouble, unless it be stirred up unnecessarily.

In this connection we might well ask why does not a similar state of things exist in Pickens? It was once connected with this county as one district. It is settled by people of like passions and associations and the two people are connected by ties of affinity and consanguinity. Is the opposition to the revenue force there due to the people or to the officers? Have the laws been enforced there with the same spirit of kindness and moderation as here? We are obliged to think not. The people there must have been wronged or oppressed to rouse up such opposition. We have so heard often and the Sentinel, which we know to be a temperance paper, recounts the wrongs of the people in a brief article. Alexander a short time back was shot while fleeing, and this was unlawful. The law does not authorize any officer to take life to prevent an escape except when the party fleeing is charged with felony. Violations of the revenue laws are misdemeanors and the party may escape if he can without taking life or having his life taken. Should a party shoot and miss and then flee he ought not to be shot while in flight. We think the first step of the revenue force is by fair dealing to win the confidence and good will of the people. They will then find their duties easy and pleasant and to the law they will add the moral force of public opinion. This can be done by enforcing the law in a spirit of kindness and moderation. Such a course years ago or even now would soon put down illicit distilling in Pickens and place the county at peace. This need not interfere with the arrest and punishment of past acts of violence and murder, but would only prevent future acts. We know the people of Pickens to be naturally peaceable and law-abiding. Acts in the nature of revenge or retaliation will only add fuel to the flame.

## The Drought.

The drought which has prevailed more or less in the upper counties of this State, from accounts, has been far more destructive in the middle and lower counties. Our crops, with exceptions in particular localities, are nearly an average but we gather from our exchanges that in most of the lower counties the estimated yield of corn and cotton varies from one fourth to a half average crop. We also notice that it is not confined to this State, but is pretty general in the Southern States. Reports speak of injury to the crops in the North and in Europe from the severe heat and drought. The next year promises to be a hard one and good management will be required to eke out our provision so as to make another crop.

The New York Times of July the 26th says: "There are certain States in the South which are destined to take the lead in the new era of industrial development now opening for that part of the country. South Carolina and Louisiana are two of these. Mississippi, also is likely to be one of the foremost, and Texas has already taken her place in the front rank, though Texas, by reason of her vast area and her partial isolation, seems rather like a country by herself whose growth is governed by independent conditions. We called attention a few days ago to the organized effort now making in South Carolina to attract immigrants to that State, and to the success which has so far attended the efforts of the State Bureau of immigration to supply the increasing demand for foreign farm laborers. There is already some indication of a similar purpose to secure for the cane and cotton fields of Louisiana a share of the incoming host, but with a less favorable outlook. Louisiana's chief city and seaport has made a marked advance in commercial importance during the past few years. In the erection of a fine and costly building for her Cotton Exchange, in the growing disposition to shift the brokerage and commission business in the great staple from New York to the home city, in the building of new mills and the starting up of old ones, and in the enlarging river traffic, there is evidence of the present business activity and promise of the future expansion of New Orleans into a commercial metropolis on the Gulf. The whole State feels in some measure this impulse of progress."

## Public Meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of Oconee County will be held in the Court House at Wallhalla on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The object of the meeting is to consult as to the best plan to pursue in having the mineral, agricultural and manufacturing advantages of our county properly exhibited at the exposition at Atlanta this fall and to devise such means as will develop a proper interest in the matter among our people. Whether or not it will be better to ship our own articles through the agricultural department at Columbia or through the agency of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, will be considered. The generous offer of this corporation to transport free all articles for the exposition will enable our people with little trouble and no expense to have all the desirable features of our section for exhibition. Other matters of public interest, the articles of greatest importance and the preparation of them for shipment will be considered. This is eminently a meeting of the producing class of our population, and being one in which all are, and should feel deeply interested, we hope to see a large turnout from all parts of the county. You can give one day to social enjoyment in meeting your friends, especially when with it you can confer about matters of permanent benefit to our county, joining pleasure with profit. Come one and all and let us reason together as to our true interests.

## The International Cotton Exposition.

Evidences of the magnitude of this enterprise and of the success it promises continue to accumulate. The circular of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, published this week, offers the inducement of a free transportation for all articles intended for the exposition. This company includes the Richmond and Danville, the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta and the Columbia and Greenville Railroads, covering with their tributaries nearly all the country above Columbia. This great inducement to advertise our timbers and other resources should not be neglected. No development can come without effort and no effort is so promising of success as an actual exhibition of products of our section. Fugies may pool! pool! at these things, but the exposition is likely to be the largest collection of the agricultural and manufacturing interests that ever occurred in the United States and will offer an opportunity which may never again occur at a point so convenient to us. The rapid growth of the Northwest has been due to a persistent system of advertising its advantages, and while we may not be able to donate lands to settlers, we can offer other compensatory advantages. There is certainly no reason why the trial should not be made when it costs nothing. Let our people give a hearty co-operation to the offer of this railroad company and make such collections of all valuable products, vegetable, mineral and agricultural, as will afford a fair insight of the wealth this section is capable of yielding.

OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER,  
RICHMOND, VA., July 20th, 1881.

It is the purpose of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to make, at the International cotton exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., this fall, a comprehensive exhibit of the agricultural, mineral and forest products of those regions through which the several roads comprising its system pass. A splendid opportunity, attended with no expense beyond the furnishing of specimens, will thus be afforded to owners of mines and of mineral and timber lands to bring to the attention of visitors from all parts of this and from other countries, the remarkable variety of products, and the resources and capacity of the sections of our Southern country referred to.

All persons throughout the Piedmont and mountain regions embraced in our system of railroads are not only requested but urged to contribute to the exhibit to be made by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, good and large specimens of all minerals—of all woods valuable for house and ship building, for cabinet work and vehicles and the mechanical arts—of roots, herbs and plants which have commercial value, and of all farm products of excellent variety and appearance. In short it is desirable to have specimens of every native product which can embellish and complete the exhibit. Ample and attractive space for such an exhibition has been secured.

We appeal to our friends and patrons to give us their cordial and practical assistance towards making an exhibition worthy of the grand region it will represent.

Capt. C. C. McPhail has been assigned to the duty of making all arrangements for the exhibit, and will have general charge of it until the exposition closes. All persons desiring information and to make contribution of material and specimens are requested to correspond with him, care R. & D. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

All articles for the Richmond and Danville R. R. exhibition should be marked Capt. C. C. McPhail, Agent, R. & D. R. R., Atlanta, Ga., and will be shipped from any station on all of the roads of the R. & D. system free of charge.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,  
General Manager.

## The Atlanta Exposition.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,  
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1st, 1881.

DEAR SIR: The International Cotton Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., commencing October 5th and ending December 31, 1881, will afford us an opportunity for exhibiting the products of our State and advancing her material prosperity that we cannot afford to neglect. Preparations have been made for conducting the exposition on a scale commensurate with the interests of the Southern States.

People will flock to Atlanta from all parts of the world, and will be more or less influenced in their estimates of the productive capacities of various Southern States by the display of products made by each State. It will greatly aid us in inducing capital and immigration and the development of the resources of our State.

At the centennial exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876 South Carolina was not represented and those States that availed themselves of the opportunity then offered have reaped a rich harvest from their labors. Kansas, it is said, requiring the time of six men to forward printed information to parties who had been impressed with its wealth and advantages by its exhibition.

The Atlanta exposition will be held almost at our very doors, and it is absolutely essential to our progress that we shall make an exhibition creditable to our great State.

No portion of the United States offers greater inducements to capitalists than South Carolina. In our inexhaustible water power, our mineral wealth, our fertile soil and genial climate, we have the means of attracting capital and labor, but it will require effort and perseverance to accomplish this result.

The department desires for exhibition samples of the products of every county—wheat, corn, oats, peas, rye, barley, rice, buckwheat, flax, olives, peanuts, tea, tobacco, millet, clover and grasses, dried fruit, chufas, molasses, honey, beeswax, wines, woods, stone and marble. We especially desire specimens of cotton, cotton goods, minerals and wool. We want several hundred samples of Upland and Sea Island cotton, on the stalk, in the seed and lint; wool, washed and unwashed, from all the breeds of sheep kind from each locality where they exist; phosphates, phosphatic rocks and shell marls, Indian curiosities and relics.

After the Atlanta exposition the specimens will be placed on permanent exhibition at the department rooms at Columbia, carefully marked with the name of county and contributor.

A committee of five practical citizens, one from each Congressional District, has been appointed by our board of agriculture to attend the exposition. They will make a report of their observations on the improved machinery on exhibition and we trust the report will be of great benefit to our planters.

We earnestly appeal to you to help us in this work by sending any article you think will be valuable or interesting. Any suggestions you will be kind enough to make that will assist us in accomplishing our object will be appreciated.

All articles should be plainly marked with name of county and contributor and forwarded to the undersigned. The department will pay all expenses of shipping. Very respectfully,

A. P. BUTLER,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Suggestions of Capt. G. J. Greene as to the preparation of timbers for the Atlanta exposition.

In regard to the timber, our forest, especially the mountains, contain a variety of valuable timber which should attract the attention of manufacturers elsewhere.

As to their preparation for exhibition I would suggest that a cross section about three feet in length of the different varieties be procured with the bark on. These should be the largest and finest specimens that could be found. They should include pine, poplar, white oak, post oak, spanish oak, black walnut, hickory (white), sweet gum, beech, fir, red and black birch, wild cherry, ash, persimmon, sour wood, dog wood, laurel and ivy.

Similar pieces, but not so long, should be sawed and split directly through the center and one of these halves planed and varnished in order to show the grain and texture of the wood.

It is unnecessary to saw it into planks. The person looking after timber wishes to see the size, the bark, the grain and growth of the wood and it is shown in this form better than any other.

These samples need not be as long as I suggest, but they should be the largest of the kind and the bark should in all cases be left on. They should be sawed nice and square and there should be some uniformity in their preparation and each piece should be properly labeled, the kind of wood and where it is grown.

The reports as to the condition of the President have been very favorable for several days, and the opinion is now freely expressed that his recovery is a matter of time. On the 31st ult. his bed was elevated to an inclined plane and he lay in this position some time. On that day he partook of several ounces of solid food. The same rest and refreshment was repeated on the 1st instant and he expressed himself as feeling better than at any time since his wound. On Saturday and again on last Monday experiments were made with an electrical apparatus, called the induction balance, to ascertain the locality of the ball. After a number of experiments the conclusion was reached that the ball "lies in the front wall of the abdomen, about five inches below and to the right of the naval and just over the groin." The depth of the ball from the front cannot be ascertained by the instrument. The surgeons hardly think it will cause any serious annoyance unless it has carried pieces of bone with it in which event an abscess might be formed. At 7 P. M. of the 1st instant the improvement of the President was progressing favorably and the opinion was expressed that with like improvement he would be able to sit up in two or three weeks. Every indication now seems to point to recovery.

A despatch from Washington, Aug. 2, 11:16 p. m., says the President is constantly improving in health and strength.

The statement made by the Atlanta correspondent of the New York Herald of the immense sum, aggregating a hundred million of dollars, which has been subscribed north of the Potomac and in Europe for the purchase and building of railroads at the South and the development of her industries, read like a chapter taken from a romance in which the fortunes were wealthier than the fabled Monte Cristo of Dumas, and spread out between them the whole territory of the South, to cover it with a network of railroads, open its mines, build factories and make its waste places blossom as the rose. It is well, after the devastation wrought by the war and the abolition of slavery, such material blessings should follow in their train, even though the men who dispense them expect to reap a profit from their enterprise and lavish expenditure of capital. They have done all they could do for the West, and now they are taking in hand the long neglected but much more promising South, which have been fully anticipated in the Southern correspondence of the Sun. With the expansion of new enterprises will come large accessions of population, and before twenty years have passed the South, so largely now made up of the agricultural communities, will be dotted over with factories and mills to derive from these enterprises the city of Baltimore, through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its affiliated lines, now being pushed forward into the very heart of the South, will, in spite of formidable opposition, obtain that share to which she is entitled by her closer proximity to the South and by the excellent markets she presents for the sale or export of Southern products.

A correspondent of the New York Herald states that there has been subscribed in the North and Europe one hundred millions of dollars for investment in the South, East of the Mississippi River and South of Richmond. Most of this sum has been used in the purchase and building of railroad lines.

The Atlanta Constitution is exercised about the spread of Mormonism in the counties of Dade and Walker of that State. It thinks both State and national legislation should be directed to the prevention of its spread.

## Prohibition.

The question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in North Carolina will be voted upon by the people of that State this month. We believe the measure will be voted down by a large majority for a number of reasons. Many Democrats fear its political influence against the party in power, though the present issue is non-political. Besides there is a wide difference of opinion as to the policy of such a law among the clergy and laity, among the temperance men and drinkers all over the country. Some think such a law impracticable, others unwise and others still unconstitutional. Not a few regard the true field of temperance work to be through education and training, through the influence of the pulpit, the press and the family fireside. With such diverse views and with the principle that prohibition is nine points of the law, we could hardly expect total prohibition to prevail by popular vote. We cannot doubt however but the agitation of the question will be fruitful of good, by some further restraints being imposed on its sale.

In our State the question is still attracting much attention and is being widely discussed. The extent and rapidity with which public opinion has been revolutionized on this subject are matters of wonder, though we believe it will not reach a popular majority for years to come, if ever.

At a recent meeting of the Columbia temperance organization a series of resolutions were passed, one of which says: "That as the most practical method of calling out and giving expression to the public sense on this momentous issue, we invite the citizens everywhere throughout the State to appoint from among them discreet and worthy men, to assemble in a conference or convention at Columbia on the 27th of September next, to consider and advise what legislative action should be taken by the Legislature at its next session to effectually suppress the traffic in alcoholic liquors and remedy the evils resulting therefrom." Besides the usual representation from all the counties, the churches and temperance orders in the State will be entitled to a certain number of delegates.

If such a convention should meet and hope for any good from its action, it should avoid all radical measures. The country is not ripe for total prohibition and any effort to this end will fail. If a practical view be taken of the subject and legislation be asked to restrain and modify the evils of intemperance, good may result. It is a hard subject to deal with. In addition to the obstacles before mentioned as to total prohibition, such a measure would operate in the face of the tastes, appetites and prejudices of a large body of people. It is folly to point to intemperance as a great evil. All admit it and yet they will not vote its entire overthrow. If the convention should leave the manufacture and sale of vinous and malt liquors unrestricted and limit the sale of spirituous liquors to hotels and druggists, under heavy bond, in quantities not less than one quart, not to be drunk on the premises, the retail business with its fancy drinks and tempting lunches, would be cut off. The result would be the drinking of whiskey would be done at home and the rising generation would not have the present opportunity of contracting the pernicious habit. We think every measure should look rather to the spread than the prevention of drinking, more to cutting off temptation from the youth of the country than to prevent adults from drinking. If a generation could grow up without contracting the taste for liquor, they would not be apt, knowing its evils, to fall into the habit in mature years. Satisfied as we are that prohibition is likely to fail, the next best course should be adopted, and what this is should be well considered.

The Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas have just issued a very complete and entertaining book giving full and entertaining descriptions of the delightful health resorts of Northeast Georgia, Upper South Carolina, Western North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, not omitting those upon the seashore of Eastern North Carolina and Virginia. The work is beautifully illustrated with twenty engravings of the many charming spots which "Nature's infinite variety" has bounteously provided, even at our very doors, for the recuperation of exhausted strength. The Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas have smoothed the hitherto rugged paths to many a mountain gloom, health giving fountain, rippling waterfall and shining stream within the area shaded by those mighty monarchs of the Appalachian chain, whose towering summits first catch the morning sunbeams while all else within the Western World is wrapped in mist and gloom. The book embraces a complete tourist's guide, with all necessary information as to routes, fares, location of agencies, &c.

The new owners of the Charleston Railroad are not only building that road to the water in Charleston, but are building large wharves on Cooper River, to increase and expedite their business. These enterprises will also build up the commerce and trade of Charleston!

The State Agricultural Association at the recent meeting in Greenville adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the deliberate judgment of this body that in the interests of the agriculturists of the State the lien law ought to be speedily, finally and forever abolished."

The New York Herald says that several of the largest cotton firms of Manchester, England, have secured factory sites in the South for mills, which they declare must be built in the near future.

Up to the 20th of July 2,217 liens had been filed in Kershaw County, aggregating in amount to something over \$200,000.

The Abbeville Medium says that lions have been given in that county this year to the aggregate of \$400,000, and says "if something is not done we are gone to the 'bow wows' without remedy."

## A Visit to Atlanta, the Gate City—The Railroads—The Cotton Exposition, &amp;c.

Messrs. ERRORS: The building of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad has brought about many pleasant things to those that live along the line of that first class road, and among the many advantages and pleasures we find her excursions second to none. They afford cheap rates to all who may desire to visit Atlanta at a leisure time and who wish to spend a breathing spell in the way of pastime or in a business view or both. On such an occasion I availed myself of making a flying visit on a recent date to the Gate City. I boarded the unique train of the Elberton Air Line Railroad at Lenoir at half past 1 o'clock P. M. and one hour's pleasant ride brought us to Toccoa City. The time and capacity is not equal to the main trunk line on the road, but it is sufficient in either respect to answer the demand. This railroad has been the means of building up the counties of Franklin, Hart and Elbert and especially in agriculture. I was informed that before the road was built the lower portion of Elbert was much the best farming country, and now the upper portion through which the road passes is far in advance in her agricultural products.

Toccoa is a beautiful place and is improving and its very name gives it a fame of romance and interest that will always make it attractive to the tourist. We remained here but a short time. There were two well filled trains from Charlotte, yet this well equipped road found ample means for transporting the passengers of the Elberton Air Line without being crowded. The run from this point to Atlanta was made in good time; the excursionists were quiet and orderly, the air was bracing and no dust, owing to the rain that commenced falling at Mt. Airy and continued to Atlanta. I noticed just beyond Gainesville the corn was blown flat with a heavy fall of rain. The crops along the railroad indicated partial showers. We reached the city at 9 o'clock. We stopped at a private boarding house where we enjoyed a good night's sleep and got board on the European plan, which is especially convenient to those who think "fruit and farinacea" the proper food of man. To say Atlanta is improving is to say a phrase to express the boom-like strides that this modern Gotham city is making. One item of note claiming her attention just now is her "water famine," owing to the increase of machinery and other improvements. The remedy in contemplation is to build a canal thirty or forty miles up the Chattahoochee. Gen. Sherman, who contemplated building this canal and had it surveyed, if he had remained in Atlanta with his army in 1864, has tendered the company with a profile of his survey and will be of service in the re-survey. The canal will not be used for transportation unless machinery is built on the canal, in which case the raw material, coal and manufactured wares will be transported in this way.

The Legislature was in session. The body were engaged with an appropriation for aiding the cotton exposition. From what I could learn there is a considerable element of prohibitory feeling in the body.

Ponce DeLeon Springs, in the suburbs of the city, is quite a resort for the elite of the city. In the sixteenth century a Spanish adventurer was impressed that there was a river that flowed through the land of flowers (Florida) of which if a person drank he would never die. Hence the name Ponce DeLeon Springs and to witness the throngs of people who gulp down the nauseous stuff one would be impressed that Ponce DeLeon has many followers.

But the grandest attraction connected with Atlanta now is the cotton exposition, a description of which might better be imagined than described. There are thirteen competitors for a six hundred dollar prize, in half acre lots, all on the fair grounds. The whole plan of culture, fertilizing, &c., is inspected by a committee, the prize to be awarded to those that make the most cotton at the least expense. The prospect is fascinating to behold to those that love to till the soil and believe in progressive farming. Each lot has a few rows unfertilized to show the contrast and I assure you that that contrast is so striking that a blind man may read if he will run. Hundreds of hands are employed on the building and the appearance begins to be quite imposing and will no doubt bring the largest crowd to Atlanta in October that ever assembled there and more interest manifested and more utility brought to light than can now be conceived of. I only stayed one day in the city and left the second day at 4 o'clock A. M., reaching home for dinner, pleased with my flying visit and feeling under renewed obligations to the railroad officers for their courteous attention and safe return.

FRANK.

The United States Court opened at Greenville on the 1st instant. There is very little business from this county.

Col. Burgh, Secretary of the United States Senate, is dead. The "deadlock" over him and his office will now in all probability cease.

Quick Work.—At 4 o'clock last Friday morning a force of 3,000 men commenced the work of changing the gauge of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railway extending from New Orleans to Cairo, Ill., a distance of 560 miles exclusive of side tracks, from five feet to four feet six inches. By three P. M. the work was completed and trains running. It cost \$300,000 to do this work.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, is making an active canvass for re-election and it is now believed that delegates are pledged to vote for him in almost every county in the State.

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